

# MONTEREY COUNTY Labor News

VOL. XII—NO. 20

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1950

WHOLE NO. 588



**PREDICTS AFL-CIO TIES**—Returning from organizing session of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL) predicted that the close cooperation displayed in London between the AFL and CIO would lead to closer relations at home. He forecast an eventual merger but did not say when.

## MORE PAINTERS CALLED TO PG&E

Two more painters were called last week by the Stone & Webster Corp. for work on the new Pacific Gas & Electric Co. plant at Moss Landing, according to Carl Lara, secretary of Painters Union 1104 of Salinas.

This brings to 17 the number of painters on this project, Lara added, and helps ease the seasonal unemployment problem of the union.

Call for painters at the state prison project at Soledad is not expected until March, Lara added, and no more painters are needed in Salinas area until then.

Meanwhile, the Glaziers Division of Local 1104 is in negotiation with the Fuller Paint Co. over terms of a working agreement, the paint firm insisting on terms similar to that in San Jose while the union is demanding conditions similar to those elsewhere in the San Francisco Bay Area, Lara said.

## Psychologist To Talk to Parents

Evelyn Berger, Oakland psychologist consultant, will address high school girls and junior college women in the daytime and will be featured speaker at a special parent's forum at Salinas High School at 8 p.m., next Monday.

The Central Labor Council has asked mothers and fathers of teen-age boys and girls to attend if possible.

The Union Label is like a beacon light in the world's stormy economic seas.

## SARDINE PACK ENDS JAN. 15; BEST IN YEARS

Monterey Cannery Row will end its sardine canning season on Sunday (Jan. 15) under the new state regulations which abbreviate the season by one month, but this season's sardine pack and catch has been the best in five years, it was announced.

With a day or two of fishing left after the current "light of the moon," the totals for the season have not been computed, union officials said, but unofficial check shows this season to top all since 1944-45.

The season just ending got off to a good start with more fish brought in and packed during the first six weeks, September and October, than were processed during both 1947-48 and 1948-49 seasons combined, it was reported.

In all, union officials say, it has been a good season, although recent weeks have been quiet. Sardines in recent weeks have gone south and boats from Monterey were forced to travel afar to find fish.

Some trucking of sardines to the Monterey processing plants was reported in closing weeks of the season but the amount of fish thus handled was small, it was said.

Plans for "summer pack" in the Monterey plants have not been announced, but certain plants reportedly are making ready to can squid, it was said.

## Guess Who

Not long ago, one of America's largest organizations jumped all over the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice for the manner in which it has been enforcing the anti-trust laws against monopolies.

Was it the National Association of Manufacturers? No.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America? No.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards? No.

The Committee for Constitutional Government? No.

The National Tax Equality Association? No.

The American Farm Bureau Federation? Yes. Incredible? Yes.

## 100,000 Get Under 50c

Chicago.—An estimated 100,000 persons in Illinois are earning less than 50 cents an hour, according to Frank Annunzio, director of the Illinois state department of labor. Annunzio made the estimate while announcing plans for improving the present Illinois minimum wage law. The low pay rates are paid in small establishments not ordinarily covered by the usual wage study, Annunzio said. These are theaters, bowling alleys, restaurants, rooming houses, gas stations, and other "small-service" industries.



**ELECTED AGAIN**—Franklin D. Roosevelt made the greatest impact on the first half of this century, according to American newspaper and radio editors polled by the United Press. Organized labor which registered such tremendous gains during FDR's presidency will second the choice.

## Rents Soar Up to \$165 a Month in L.A.

Los Angeles—Rents in suburban Beverly Hills, where decontrol became effective last Dec. 7, have jumped as much as \$165 a month, area rent director, Ben C. Koepke reported here.

He said the soaring increases came shortly after a pre-decontrol pledge by the Beverly Hills Property Owners Assn. attorney that "rents definitely will not skyrocket."

## Alarm Men Strike

Pittsburgh.—Fourteen of sixteen operators and maintenance men employed by the American District Telegraph Co., a burglary alarm service, struck for union recognition and reinstatement of a veteran employee. They said he was fired for being active in organizing the new Operating Department Employees Assn., an independent union.

## Transit Strike Ends

Cleveland.—The double onslaught of an injunction and a state anti-strike law forced 5,000 AFL transit workers to call off their 5-day walkout which had been held during the height of the Christmas season.

## Health Costs

Opponents of national health insurance like to say, "It'll cost 8 billion dollars a year." Or 18. Or 28. They use whatever figure is handy.

But they never talk about what medical costs are now. Would they dare argue that a program of pre-paid national health insurance would cost more than the present system?

Right now, doctors', dentists' and hospital bills are no trifle for any family.

Among those who cannot afford adequate medical care, the cost to the nation in time lost from work is staggering.

So is the cost of those who have to accept the charity which Senator Taft thinks is a dandy.

So is the cost of persons who are prevented from being as economically productive as they otherwise might be if they had had proper medical attention when they were children.

If the American Medical Association would add up all these factors, it would find they cost America far more than any plan for national health insurance. There is, in fact, no comparison.—(LLPE)

## COUNTY BTC OPENS OFFICE AT SALINAS

Establishment of an office in Salinas, to serve all building trades unions of the Salinas area on call, was announced last week by Fred S. Miller, business agent of the Monterey County Building & Construction Trades Council.

The Salinas office is located at 274 East Alisal street, in headquarters of General Teamsters Union 89. Phone is Salinas 2-1685.

Miller will be at the Salinas office from 9 to 10:30 a.m. each Tuesday and Thursday until further notice, he announced.

In addition, Miller and all facilities of the County Building Trades Council are available for any building craft upon call.

Meetings of the Building Trades Council will be alternated between Salinas and Monterey, it was announced previously. Unions will be notified of time and place of Salinas meetings.

Headquarters of the council in Monterey are in the Bartenders' Hall, 315 Alvarado street, although the proposed removal to Carpenters Hall in New Monterey will be voted upon at the next meeting, it was announced.

Salinas building unions have no building trades council of their own, although they formerly were a part of a special Building Trades Committee of the Monterey County Central Labor Union at Salinas. Recently several of the Salinas building unions have affiliated with the county-wide building council, thus necessitating establishment of the Salinas office.

## Santa Rita School Addition Started

With Contractor Vern Huck of Salinas directing work, construction of a 5-room addition to the Santa Rita Union School was started last week, the addition to cost \$74,690 of funds voted last year.

Union workmen were called to the construction project. The new addition will house kindergarten, first and second grades. Architect was Robert Stanton, of Carmel.

## Rice Returns from Holiday Journey East

George L. Rice, secretary of Monterey Culinary-Bartenders Union 483, returned last week from an extended automobile trip to Minnesota with his wife and daughter.

Rice spent the holidays in Minneapolis, where he visited Al Kilday, secretary of Bartenders Union 152 and an international vice president of the craft.

En route back to Monterey, Rice drove through southern states. The trip covered more than 5000 miles, he said.

**Annie Rooney,  
Popeye,  
Blondie,  
and Little  
Miss Muffet  
join the  
March of Dimes**





## EDITORIALS

### MORE PEACE AND LESS WAR

From all parts of our earth there comes a growing demand for more peace and less war. During the first half of the present century the two largest wars recorded by history were waged. Many smaller wars were fought.

In every instance the countries that won these wars did not win anything. They lost as much if not more than the losers. In fact modern warfare is so conducted that everybody involved in it must lose. Nobody can win for the simple reason that modern wars cost more than any nation possesses.

Our own United States was a large factor in helping to win our two large world wars. What did we win or gain from these victories? A staggering national debt. Yet there are people who would like to get another world war under way. They have been clamoring for it since our last world war ended in 1945.

But in spite of all this war clamor a world-wide desire for peace seems to be gaining the upper hand. Everywhere people demand peace. Nearly everybody wants peace. Then why should we not have it?

If we cannot have complete peace, then let us at least have ever more peace, continually less war, until the war fever disappears.

### ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA

With the revolutionary government now in control of the mainland of China, and Chiang Kai Shek making what looks like his last stand on the island of Formosa, nation after nation has recognized the new order which has fought its way to victory during the civil war which has raged since World War II ended. This new China has established its capital at Peiping. The three largest countries to recognize the New China are Russia, India and Great Britain, while more than a dozen of the smaller countries have taken the same stand as the three larger ones.

During the first week in January President Truman issued a statement in which he made it plain that the United States will not take any of the drastic steps in Formosa that a noisy press had been advocating. No armed forces, no military aid or advisers or any other activity, which might cause the United States to become involved in the civil conflict in China, will be furnished the Chinese Nationalist forces on Formosa. This is the substance of what Truman set forth as the policy of the United States towards China and Formosa at the present time. Truman added: "The U. S. has no predatory designs on Formosa or any other Chinese territory."

This is what has always been the attitude of real Americans towards China and the Chinese people.

### PLENTY FOR EVERYBODY

We live in a world where the means are now at hand and a bountiful nature provides abundance of everything that is required to sustain human life. In order to enjoy this life of plenty of practically everything that human beings need it is up to us to devise ways and means to realize the development of a human race that is so trained and educated that every member of it may be placed in a position which will enable all men and women to do the very best of which they may be capable.

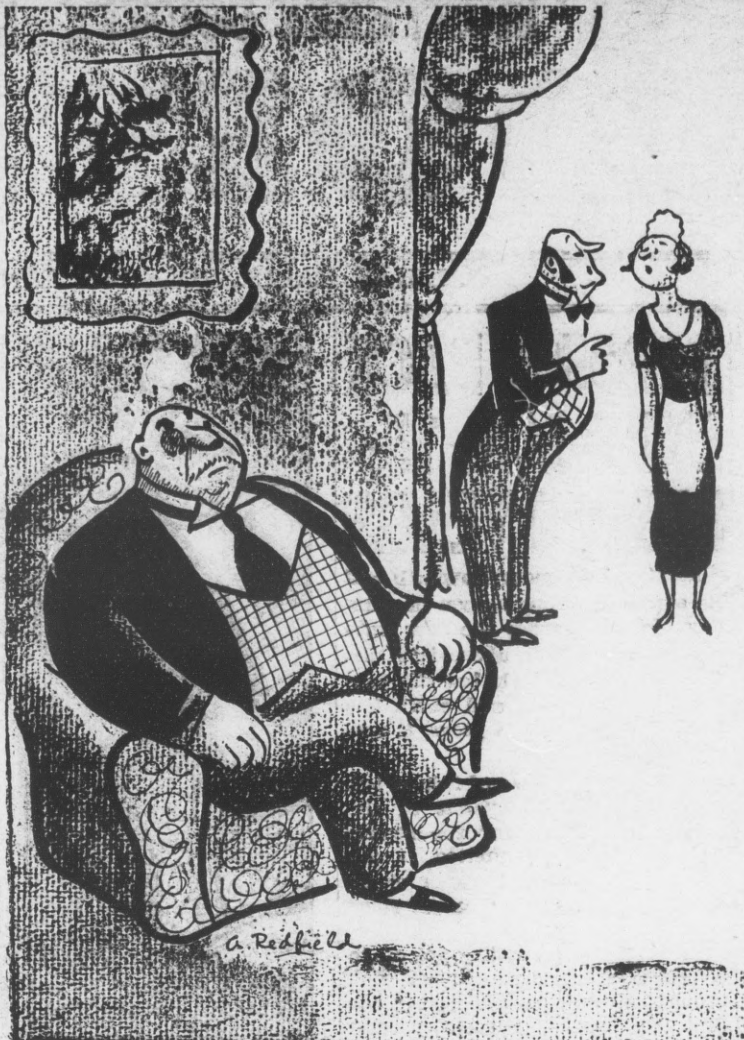
We have the machinery. We have the workers who know how or who can readily learn. We have an inexhaustible abundance of raw material protruding from mother earth every where we turn. But instead of co-operating to enable men and women to produce the plenty lying within easy reach we permit all sorts of artificial, man-made barriers to be erected to prevent orderly development of what nature provides.

It is not the fault of nature that so many of us are on the verge of starvation. Then whose fault is it? Is it not the honest truth that we are all more or less to blame? Many of us are too infernally selfish to help one another.

Basic issue facing Congress would seem to be whether the people of the U. S. shall live under a Corporation State or under a Welfare State.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower—knowingly or not—withdrawn from the '52 presidential race when he said, "If all American's want is security, they can go to prison." Or become a retired general, we might add.

It is slightly mistifying how welfare, an honorable word for more than 150 years, could become a symbol of all that is evil in less than six months time.



REWARD.—"He spoke to his wife the way he talks to us."

## Doctors Have Rich Monopoly

(AFL-LLPE Release)

A survey shows an alarming shortage of new internes to staff the nation's hospitals.

The survey was made public a few days after the American Medical Association "ran out" on its commitment to Congress and Federal officials to support a bill granting federal funds to hardpressed medical schools to help the education of doctors to overcome the shortage.

AFL officials criticized the medical association's reversal of position on the federal aid to medical schools bill which came at the same session that the association's house of delegates voted for a compulsory \$25-a-year assessment to fight Truman's national health insurance program. (This the doctors can well afford from their \$19,000 average income.)

The shortage of internes was reported by the Hospital Council of the National Capital Area in a survey of nine hospitals. The council said only 102 internes had signed to fill 140 openings next July. It said that even the city's three university hospitals, "acknowledged teaching centers," had failed to fill their quotas.

"While there is a need for about 9500 internes a year throughout the nation, only 5500 medical students graduate," the council reported. "The interne supply of about 1000 graduates of foreign schools or men who repeat internships still leaves a deficit of about 3000."

Nelson Cruikshank, AFL director

of insurance activities, said that the medical association's reversal of support is "a run out" on its commitment to the surgeon general. The association did not oppose the bill already passed by the Senate and which contained provisions demanded by the doctors.

Presumably part of the \$3 million to be raised by the \$25 compulsory assessment on physicians will be used to fight this measure in the House next session of Congress.

**AFL members can work for a national health insurance program and expanded social security with funds raised only by voluntary giving. The money will be only a fraction of the \$3 million which the doctors are forcing their members to hand over.**

Even the Scripps-Howard newspapers said "tut-tut" to the medical association's action. Most AMA members, they said, will gladly chip in the \$25 to finance the fight. But any who may be out of sympathy with that fight should be free to refuse and the AMA has erred seriously by not leaving them free.

## TONITE! AT 10:15

(State Fed. Release)

The American Federation of Labor national radio program got off to a successful start this week as Frank Edwards, AFL commentator, began his nightly series over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Purpose of the new program is to publicize the story of the American Federation of Labor and to interpret the news of the day in a fair and objective manner.

The program is now being heard through the following California outlets:

**SAN FRANCISCO:** Station KFRC, 10:15 p.m., Monday through Friday.

**LOS ANGELES:** Station KHJ, 10:15 p.m., Monday through Friday.

**SACRAMENTO:** Station KXOA, 10:15 p.m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

**SAN DIEGO:** Station KGB, 10:15 p.m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

## 'WELFARE' IS OK FOR PEOPLE OF PROPERTY

(State Fed. Release)

Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) has delivered another lusty attack on the "welfare state" line being nurtured and fed by the business-controlled press of the nation.

The latest Douglas assault was issued last week through an article by the liberal Illinois Senator in the New York Times Magazine.

"In listening to attacks upon the so-called 'welfare state,'" he wrote, "I have been struck by the derisive manner in which these words are employed. The way these are commonly hissed out shows an ignorance of the Constitution, which told our lawmakers to provide for the general welfare."

Douglas charged that "no such derisive overtones were heard when the federal government made lavish grants of land to build railroads or to encourage the marvelous growth of state universities."

"Nor could they be detected when the federal government took the lead in construction of roads, in soil conservation and protection from forest fires; in flood control, the dredging of rivers and harbors and the building of levees; or the furnishing of vital information to business and agriculture."

"Why, then, after 150 years, should an honorable word like 'welfare' suddenly become a synonym for the devil. The answer is a simple one. As long as it was the welfare of the propertied classes that was being advanced, the word stood as Holy Writ, but the horrors of the 'welfare state' were shouted from the rooftops when the federal government began to spend money to aid the great groups in our society that had little or no property."



**QUEEN OF HEARTS** — Posing appropriately enough, Mary Collins let photographers shoot her after being named Queen of Hearts by New York city picture editors. It's all part of a fund-raising campaign to aid the city's victims of heart disease.

### MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

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PRESS COMMITTEE AT SALINAS  
W. G. KENYON (Teamsters) FRED CLAYSON (Teachers)  
DOROTHY BENNETT (Retail Clerks)

PRESS COMMITTEE AT MONTEREY  
Wayne Edwards, Representing Central Labor Council;  
Dale Ward, Representing Building Council.

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Post Office Box 1410, Salinas, California.

All copy must be in not later than Tuesday noon, preceding date of publication. The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.



# Boss of U.S. -Big Steel

A thorough investigation of price increases by the steel industry since the war—showing how monopoly operates under the price leadership of the giant U. S. Steel Co.—has been instituted by the House Monopoly Investigation Committee. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) is chairman.

The investigation, inspired by the recent \$4-a-ton increase which the industry placed in effect after U. S. Steel led the way, is expected to provide a case history of monopoly in operation under modern industrial "monopolies," in which industries are controlled by groups of big companies.

## IMPORTANT INQUIRY

The investigation may prove to be the most important monopoly inquiry in many years. The steel industry is like many other heavy industries today—an industry in which several big companies, supposedly competing, always follow the price leadership of one company—U. S. Steel.

Spokesmen for industry call this competition. Critics of monopoly contend it is just the reverse—a monopoly, or rather an "oligopoly," where prices and production are controlled by the industry, rather than by the market place. If this can be proven in steel, it will be proved for many other industries such as electrical equipment, chemicals, cement and perhaps automobiles.

## 4 BIG PRICE RISES

The facts in the case of steel are clear. There have been four major price increases since the war. They began in 1946, when price control was still in effect, with a \$5-a-ton increase approved by the government. This was followed by increases of about \$4 in 1947, \$11 in 1948, and this latest increase of another \$4. There also was an industry-wide jump of \$5 a ton in the price of semi-finished steel products in 1948.

In each case U. S. Steel has set the pace and the other big companies have fallen into line.—(LLPE).

## CIO HEARING ON UPW JANUARY 9

Washington.—Charges that the United Public Workers is Communist-dominated and consistently follows party policy will be heard here Jan. 9 by a CIO investigating committee comprising Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers, Harry Sayre, head of the United Paper Workers, and Martin Wagner, president of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers.



CHOSEN "MISS DELICIOUS"—The Washington State Apple Commission picked movie actress Alene Roberts as "Miss Delicious." Good taste, form, skin coloring and natural beauty were the attributes considered in the selection—of the girl, not the apple.

# Local 483 Reports



With the coming of the new year, our attention must be immediately focused upon the study of our contract for the coming contract year. A partial committee was appointed during the final meetings of 1949, and this committee will be augmented by additional members in the next few weeks. Any member who feels that he or she would like to be a part of our union's contract study and negotiation group is urged to so inform the union office. Volunteers for this duty will be given first consideration when the additional appointments are made. The drafting of our contract and the negotiations which will be entered into with the various owners are our most important items of business for the entire year. The whole-hearted co-operation of each and every member of the organization will be required for the successful culmination of this task.

And one of the most important ways in which each member can co-operate best is to attend all of the regular meetings during the next few weeks in order that the contract to be drawn up may truly represent the wishes of the great majority of our membership. You must be present at the meetings if your officers are to know fully the problems which you desire solved, and only through good, healthy discussion can the problems be explored and possible remedies be instituted. Please make a special effort to attend each one of our coming meetings during this contract discussion period.

Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, representing the 14th Congressional District of California, visited our union office on Friday, January 6. Her purpose in the tour around the state at this time is the furtherance of the "Douglas For Senator" Clubs which are being organized all over California to spearhead her campaign for the United States Senate. You may remember that your secretary had previously reported that Congresswoman Douglas had been called on for help by Local 483 some months ago in an attempt to settle a problem involving legislative action which our local congressman had been distinguished by his lack of interest. Mrs. Douglas was kind enough to give our problem her sincere consideration and the results of her efforts in our behalf will become evident in the future.

Your secretary had the pleasure of driving Mrs. Douglas and her secretary, Mrs. Ruth Lybeck, to San Jose and San Francisco for additional meetings on Saturday, Jan. 7. It is most encouraging to realize that we do have representatives who are at all times courageous enough to carry on the fight for the rank and file of citizens, as Mrs. Douglas has done for the past five years. Unfortunately, such outstanding liberal legislators are in the minority in our Congress, but it is apparent that there is reason to hope for a change for the better.

Our old friends and members, Emma and Art Bakkan, have opened their new cocktail bar in conjunction with HARLEY'S DRIVE INN on Fremont Extension, and are doing a nice business. Emma and Art operated the Rancho Carmelo bar and restaurant in Carmel Valley for the past two years, and have very recently sold that and taken over the Drive Inn. Both have always been very

fine members of our union, and merit all that you can give them in the way of patronage and good will.

Your secretary had a fine vacation during the holidays, and had the pleasure of spending the first Christmas since 1935 at the family home. It was a pleasant experience—but it's awfully good to be back on our Monterey Peninsula once more! During the trip across the country, several local unions in various states were visited, and these visits bore out our feeling that many of the problems which we have been going through during the past couple of years are common to nearly all unions in our industry. All the unions which were visited were much concerned over the future prospects of our industry, and the officers and members alike seemed well aware that we have many very difficult problems to meet and surmount in the months to come.

In the Southwest particularly, I was impressed with the great efforts our unions are making for betterment of wages and working conditions. Great gains have been made in most communities in Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, but they have not been accomplished without an expensive struggle. In nearly every community in these southwestern states, picket lines were in evidence—proof that these local unions are doing their utmost to enforce contracts and to spread organization. In Reno, Nevada, for example, pickets were walking despite a blizzard which raged, causing much discomfort to the pickets. And in Tucumcari, New Mexico, pickets marched despite cold winds and a mean sand storm which filled the air with dust and dirt. Spirit such as this cannot be denied, and I am confident that it exemplifies the general spirit of our entire membership. The will to win is evident, despite the personal sacrifices and discomforts which so many of our members must endure in the process of bettering the conditions for our industry in all parts of the country.

Our members can well take pride in the great international organization which the struggles and sacrifices of so many thousands of workers has built. But the building must go on, and those of us who represent the industry today must live up to our full share of the responsibilities imposed upon us by our membership in the organization. We must carry on the struggle for wages and working conditions which are consistent with our economic times, and we must improve upon this great union which the struggles of our predecessors has made available to us now. To do this most effectively requires 100 per cent co-operation all through the year—and the years to come. We have improved our position here in the Monterey Peninsula area, but the job has only begun. There is much yet to do—and we can all take a part in the accomplishments of the future.

See you all at the next regular meeting, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, January 18, 1950.

GEORGE L. RICE,  
Secretary.

Although Arizona is the nation's leading producer of copper, its mines also yield silver, gold, lead, zinc, and practically all major non-metals.

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## Salinas Union Directory

**BAKERS 24**—Meets 3rd Saturday at Labor Temple at 3:30 p.m. Bus. Agt. and Main Office, Cecil Bradford, 836 Belmont Ave., Santa Clara, phone AXminister 6-3625; office, San Jose Labor Temple, phone CYpress 3-7537.

**BARBERS 827**—Meets 3rd Tuesday at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., at 8 p.m. Pres., H. Lee Elder, 255 Main St., phone 3-117; Sec., N. H. Freeman, 36 W. Alisal St.

**BARTENDERS 545**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 1 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Bus. Agt., Al J. Clark, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633. Pres., Virgil K. Knight, office 117 Pajaro St. Phone 4633.

**BUTCHERS 506 (Salinas Branch)**—Meets 1st Monday at Carpenters Hall at 8 p.m. Pres., Clark Barnett, 1209 1st Ave., phone 2-720. Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtright, 1891 Jonathan Ave., San Jose, CYpress 3-3649. Hollister-Gilroy Officers: Pres., Richard Santa, 122 Vine St., Hollister, phone 392; Sec., Harold Johnson, Rte. 2, Box 139, Hollister, phone 4375.

**CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty**, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2, phone SUtter 1-2838. District Vice-President, Thos. A. Small, office at 305 Seventh Ave., San Mateo, phone Diamond 3-6384.

**CARPENTERS 925**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. Carpenters Hall. Pres., Tom Mill, Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Harvey Baldwin, 556 San Benito, phone Salinas 6716. Rec. Sec., A. O. Miller, Hall and office, 1422 N. Main St., phone 9293.

**CARPENTERS 1279 (King City)**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at King City Carpenters Hall. Pres., Floyd Hill; Sec., A. W. Reiger, 411 South San Lorenzo Ave., phone 644W; office phone 197.

**CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373**—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs. Berbert Nelson, 32 Paloma St., phone 5187; Sec., Mrs. Frank Wenzinger, 146 Alton Rd., phone 21156; Bus. Agt., Mrs. Lewis Hall, 140 Linden St., phone 4903. Office at Carpenters Hall, 422 N. Main, phone 9293.

**CENTRAL LABOR UNION (Monterey County)**—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m., at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., Carl Lara; Sec.-Treas., Harold Miller, office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4938.

## SALINAS

### ECONOMY DRUG CO.



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**DRY CLEANERS 258-B**—Meets 2nd Thursday at 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, at 8 p.m. Pres., Louie Vistalli, 664 Terrace St.; Sec.-Treas., Josephine Jones, 674 E. Market, phone 2-0871; Receiver, Lawrence Palacios, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, phone MA 1-3336.

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS 243**—Meets 1st Wednesdays; Executive Board, 3rd Wednesday, 117 Pajaro St. Pres., Alvin Esser, Baldwin Trailer Court, phone 2-3273. Fin. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Karl E. Ozols, office 117 Pajaro St., phone 2-2886.

**ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39**—Meets 3rd Wednesdays, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville Labor Temples, 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Brantley, Sec., Leo J. Derby, Mgr., C. C. Fitch, Bus. Agt., R. A. Christensen, Rm. 483, Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYpress 2-6393. Main office, 3004 15th St., San Francisco, phone Underhill 1-1135.

**FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF MOSS LANDING**—Meets at Castroville Community Hall on the "light of the moon" each month. Sec., Bill Gray, 257 Fifth, Richmond; Bus. Agt., Theo. Thompson, Moss Landing, phone 6572.

**JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD, Bartenders 545 and Culinary Alliance 467**—Meets 2nd Wednesdays 2 p.m. at Labor Temple. Pres., Bertha A. Boles, phone 6209; Sec., A. J. Clark, 117 Pajaro St., phone 4633.

**LABORERS 272**—Meets 2nd Monday at 8 p.m. at 117 Pajaro St. Pres., R. Fenchel, 146 Hitchcock Rd., phone 5810, office 6939. Sec., J. F. Mattos, 102 Toro, phone 6777. Bus. Agt., J. B. McGinley, Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6777.

**LATHERS 122**—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., Roy R. Benge, Hillby St., Monterey, phone Monterey 4820. Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, phone 9223.

**LAUNDRY WORKERS 258**—Meets 3rd Thursday at Salinas Labor Temple, at 7:30 p.m. Pres., Hazel Skewes, 1314 2nd Ave., Sec.-Treas., Grace MacRossie, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, phone MA 1-3336. Office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 6209.

**MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS 1824**—Meets 1st Tuesday; Executive Board, 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Norman F. Kephart, 133 Avis Court. Fin. Sec., L. W. Parker, 1429 Wren St., phone Salinas 9494.

**NEWSPAPER WRITERS AND REPORTERS 22279**—Meets on call at Labor Temple, 2111 Webster St., Oakland. Pres., Chas. L. Waite, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland, phone Olympic 2-3102. Sec.-Treas., Jean Johnson, 5463 Claremont Ave., Oakland, phone Olympic 3-0720.

**PAINTERS 1104**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 117 Pajaro St., 7:30 p.m. Pres., John I. Warburton, 102 1/2 Conley, phone 3169. Rec. Sec., Peter Greco, 38 Marion, phone 2-1509. Fin. Sec. & Bus. Rep., Carl Lara, 27A McGinley Way, phone 8544; office, 117 Pajaro St., phone 8783.

**PLASTERERS 763**—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Nicholas Christner, 502 Lincoln; Sec. and Bus. Agt., C. R. Pendergrass, 210 Dennis, phone 2-1553.

**PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS 503**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Vice Pres., Oscar Joseph. Fin. Sec., Robt. Grimes. Bus. Agt., John E. Turnbow, 49 Pearl St., phone 2-3654. Office at 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 2-3517. Ev. Bd. meets each Wednesday night, 117 Pajaro St.

**POSTAL CARRIERS 1046**—Meets every 3rd Wednesday, Civic Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Elmer W. Gipe, 1236 Circle Dr., phone 6102; Sec., H. C. Schielke, 636 El Camino Real, phone 7080.

**PRESSMEN 328 (Monterey Bay Area Printing Pressmen & Ass'n.)**—Meets 3rd Monday of month at Salinas at 8 p.m. Pres., Harry Wingard, 950 Colton, Monterey; Sec., R. Meders, 151 Toro Ave., Salinas.

**RETAIL CLERKS 839**—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Women's City Club, 8 p.m. Pres., Lawrence Vestal, 12 Glenview Court, phone 6624. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Harold Miller, 212-19th St., Pacific Grove, phone 3130. Office at 117 Pajaro St., phone 4938.

**ROOFERS 50**—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Donald King, 106 Irving, Monterey, phone 3014; Sec.-Treas., John Murphy, 616 Elm St., R. 1, Monterey.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS 304**—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey, Hawthorne and Prescott streets, and at Salinas at Carpenters Hall, 1422 N. Main St., and at Watsonville and Santa Cruz. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Albers, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbal, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., R. W. Beckenhower, Box 815, Watsonville; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone Monterey 6744.

**STATE COUNTY MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES 420**—Meets on call. Pres., H. E. Lyons, 15 West St., Salinas; Sec.-Treas., W. P. Karach, 20 Natividad Rd., Salinas, phone 2-2691.

**SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS 20616**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Firemen's Hall at 8 p.m. Pres., Frank Hughes, Spreckels, Sec.-Treas., Robert S. MacRossie, Spreckels, phone 3064. Rec. Sec., Louis Ferreira.

**TEACHERS 1020**—Meets on call. Sec. Fred Clayton, 70 Robley Road, Corral de Tierra, Salinas, phone 3045.

**THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611**—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres., Geo. Smith, 1122 Garner St., Salinas; Bus. Agt., James Wilson, 228 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec., Dave Green, P.O. Box 584, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL 543**—Meets last Sunday of month alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. Pres., D. R. Harrison. Sec.-Treas., A. C. Davis, 109 Prospect St., Watsonville, phone 9591.

**GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS 890**—Meets 2nd Tuesday at Salinas High Auditorium, 8 p.m. Pres., Albert A. Harris, 247 Paloma; Sec., Peeter A. Andrade, Bus. Agt., Wm. G. Kenyon, phone 2-0497. Office, 274 E. Alisal St., Salinas, phone 5743.

## Unemployment Up

Washington—Nearly a half million more workers were drawing unemployment compensation in early December than in early October, the Labor Dept. reported. The first week in October new claims were 309,000, and had gone up to 368,000 nine weeks later. Continued claims had risen from 1,768,000 to 2,247,000 in the same period.

## Rub-A-Dub-Dub



THREE LITTLE POLIO PATIENTS IN A TUB (L. TO R.), Dickie Williamson, 4 1/2, Richard Hunt, 3 1/2, and Bill Robertson, Jr., 4 1/2, all of Austin, Tex., enjoy a workout in a hydrotherapy tank designed to help restore mobility to their youthful bodies. The progress of thousands of infantile paralysis patients stricken last year in the worst epidemic ever recorded in this country depends for help on contributions to the March of Dimes campaign (January 16-31). Help them by giving generously!

(Photo by Austin, Tex., American-Statesman)

## Big Insurance Frantic Over Union Boycott

Turn Heat on Workmen to Keep "Voluntary" Disability Coverage

The effectiveness of the boycott of the State Federation of Labor Boycott against private insurance companies who write group plans to cover employee groups for Disability Unemployment Insurance, is forcibly demonstrated by the frantic efforts of the agents of the same companies, who are trying through high pressure methods, to persuade individual workmen not to cancel their participation in such group plans.

The State Federation and its affiliated unions launched the boycott some few months ago, in retaliation against the powerful insurance lobby which successfully opposed efforts of the Federation to have the State Workmen's Compensation Act, the Unemployment Insurance Law and the Disability Unemployment compensation laws liberalized to provide greater benefits for unemployed workers and those unemployed by reason of disability.

Since the Disability Unemployment Insurance Act has been in effect, certain private insurance companies have accumulated huge reserves derived from the millions of dollars contributed by workers through the one per cent pay roll deduction, which is compulsory.

Is it any wonder then that the private insurance companies do not want to be pushed out of this lucrative field?

### BAIT AND PRESSURE

In a bald-faced attempt to discourage workmen from supporting the boycott against them, agents of the private insurance companies are stressing the fact that they offer cash compensation in excess of that which is paid by the State Disability Unemployment Compensation Fund. The fact is of course, the companies specializing in such coverage are compelled to pay more according to law. (Certainly the few dollars more they do pay, does not stem from generosity of the insurance companies who opposed liberalization in the State Legislature.)

It has also been reported that these same insurance companies are putting the heat on through some employers. It is alleged that a "kick-back" or refund has been offered to employers, as a sort of a dividend, when the private insurance company realizes a profit sufficient to make such a dividend possible. At present there is no clear-cut ruling as to the legality of such practices. Therefore some employers shy away from such offers. But, it is not difficult to reason that some certain types of employers would be very willing to grab this kind of bait and put the pressure on their employees in an effort to make them stay with or sign up for a "voluntary" group plan.

Deals of this sort could result in vicious practices designed to deprive the employee of all or part of his benefits in case of illness.

### THE OLD RUN-AROUND

It has been the experience of Electrical Workers Local Union 6 in several cases, which have come to the attention of its office, that a large number of applicants for disability benefits do not get the service to which they are entitled.

Shortly after the Shelley Bill went into effect a number of private insurance companies got into a great sweat to "skim the cream" in the way of premiums. (The one per cent compulsory deductions.) Approximately five of these companies "sold" various electrical shops on the idea of getting the employees in those shops to sign up for the various Voluntary Plans. Only one of these plans had the approval of the Electrical Workers Union. (This approval has since been cancelled.)

Due to the nature of the electrical construction industry, electricians must move from one employer to another, thus when illness occurs one of them may find he is covered by five or more insurance companies. Upon making his application he finds that he won't receive any compensation until all the insurance carriers involved have to determine their pro-rata of payments to him. This, so they say, takes five or six weeks after submission of the application.

In at least two cases the applicants were told by the insurance company that the application was not approved due to the fact that insufficient time had been worked prior to illness and nothing could be done by the insurance company. No investigation was undertaken by the company to determine what premiums had been paid previously to other companies through the "voluntary" plans of previous employers.

The law requires that the last insurance carrier must accept the application, investigate the claim and determine which other carriers must contribute payment to the disabled worker. However, some insurance companies or their representatives cold-bloodedly ignore this provision of the law, which certainly causes an unnecessary

## Churchill Is Symbol of Rich

"Ah," said Mr. Dilworth approvingly, "I see where Time magazine has chosen Winston Churchill as its Man of the Half Century."

"That doesn't sound very logical," objected Little Luther. "Shouldn't it be half man of the half century? Or maybe Winnie on the Half Shell?"

"Horseradish!" shouted Mr. Dilworth.

"No thanks, pop," Little Luther said. "But what confuses me is what half century is he the man of?"

"Why, the 20th of course."

"I wish Henry Luce would make up his mind," Luther complained. "Here I'm just getting used to his line that this century is the American Century and now he goes and gives half of it away to an Englishman."

"Oh, well," Mr. Dilworth said, "it's really all in the family."

"I know you can't choose your relatives, pop, as becomes painfully clear to me every time we take that walk out to the woodshed, but for the love of Luce will you please explain why Churchill gets half a century all to himself?"

"Why, the old boy's done great things," protested Mr. Dilworth.

"You mean," Little Luther said, "that aside from the war years, he's promoted the cigar industry, introduced a new style in men's clothing, put thousands of readers to sleep with his mellifluous, mystifying and muddled memoirs, and earned the undying love of the British people who voted him out of office the first chance they had?"

"You have no sentiment or sense of tradition," said Mr. Dilworth accusingly.

"Winnie is a great symbol of a noble way of life, you know, the stately homes of England, four-day weekends, the finest brandies, fox hunts, rugged individualism, stiff upper lips, and all that..."

"Stiff upper heads, pop, and that is one tradition that sure suits you. Now why don't you forget all that rot and admit that Luce picked Churchill because he's a full-blown, live 19th century reactionary who wouldn't even let us have a second half to this century if we followed his advice."

"Okay, so if you know better than Luce, who would you pick?"

"Just man, pop, plain, ordinary, common, plentiful man."

hardship for one who is ill and entitled to benefits under the law.

### BOYCOTT MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY

The large insurance companies, by the way, are probably among those who are screaming against the "welfare state." The same insurance lobbyists who caused the "private carrier" clause to be inserted in to the Disability Unemployment Benefit Law, on the grounds that the proposal to make the state the sole carrier was at odds with "private enterprise and free initiative."

Private enterprise has been given its opportunity in this matter. So far, this particular private enterprise seems to have misdirected its "initiative" towards adding difficulties to the efforts of the sick or disabled worker who is seeking benefits, towards which he has already paid one per cent of his earnings.

The State Federation of Labor has resolved that the most effective way to correct these wrongs is to prosecute the boycott to the fullest extent. No workman can be forced to sign up for or continue coverage for disability unemployment insurance with a private insurance company. It is NOT LEGAL for an employer to use the deduction to pay premiums to a private carrier without the written consent of the employee.

Therefore all members are urged to promptly notify their employers of withdrawal from voluntary disability insurance plans. Forms for this purpose may be obtained from the office of the union or from business representatives in the field.





# OUR GROUNDHOG WORLD

By Geo. Cartwright

## AMERICA IS RUNNING OUT OF WATER

By Lawrence Emery  
In National Guardian, the Progressive News-Weekly  
Dec. 5, 1949.

The U. S. is running out of water. The country that can make an atom bomb has not yet found a way to solve its problem of adequate water supplies. Scientists have set 1975 (26 years away) as the crisis date unless new sources are found.

Many parts of the country have been in a water crisis for years—much of the Great Plains region, the western states, most of the the southwest. But now the shortage is becoming nationwide and many large cities are at the danger point.

### SALT IN THE GLASS

The water level of the reservoir serving Louisville has dropped 40 feet; at Indianapolis, 50 feet. In Newark, N. J., which depends on underground supplies, the water level is now 240 feet below the surface; already salt water from Newark Bay is seeping into some wells.

At Tucson, Ariz., the underground water level has dropped to 300 feet below the surface. Both the city and 115,000 acres of irrigated farm land depend on the dwindling supply, which is being used up faster than nature can restore it.

New York City's reservoirs are 60 per cent empty.

San Diego, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and other large cities face the same problem.

### EROSION

Part of the trouble goes back to a century-long abuse of the land. Destructive logging denuded watersheds, leaving the soil incapable of holding and storing rainwater. Improper grazing denuded grasslands and croplands. Land clearing, road building, airport construction all help to upset the natural balance between the soil, plant coverage and waterflow conditions.

The result is serious erosion, the increase of silt in streams and reservoirs, fast flood discharges—and water shortage.

### PEOPLE WITHOUT STREAMS

Population shifts and industrial expansion in semi-arid regions aggravate the problem. A dramatic example is found in California's rich and fertile Santa Clara Valley. Herbert C. Jones, head of the valley's Water Conservation District, says: "We have seen the greatest migration into a semi-arid area in the history of the world."

In 1910 there were 60,000 people in the valley. Today there are 290,000; 116,000 of these have come since 1940. Many industries have also settled there.

There are no streams in the valley; its water is underground and is tapped by some 3,000 wells. The result: the bottom has literally been pumped out of the valley and the valley floor has dropped some five or six feet! In 1910 the water level was 20 feet under the ground; today it is 120 feet, despite all efforts to conserve by preventing it from draining off into San Francisco Bay.

### GONE WITH THE WIND

Without new outside sources, this valley may dry up and wither away. Other regions of California, searching as desperately for new sources, are fighting among themselves. Reclamation Bureau Commissioner Michael Straus has referred to "the teeming battle grounds of the California water wars."

But the western water wars cross state lines. For 25 years Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska have been at each other's throats over disposition of the North Platte River water. By a Supreme Court decision, Nebraska now gets 75 per cent of it; the other two divide

the rest.

Nebraska sadly needs water, and is working on conservation now against a possible repetition of the catastrophic drought of the '30s in which the soil literally burned up and blew away. On the Great Plains rainfall is low, winds are high, variations in temperature are extreme, and water evaporation is tremendous. In Nebraska, 50 per cent of the state's acres are today in a state of mild or severe erosion.

### CRIES OF "ASSASSIN!"

A long-standing water war between California and Arizona is currently almost at the shooting stage. Arizona wants, and badly needs, a \$708,000,000 water-development project which would tap the Colorado River to bring water to 725,000 parched acres in Arizona and New Mexico, and supply 770,120 kilo-watts of electric power. But Californians, who have a "prior appropriations" claim to Colorado River water jump up and down and scream when anyone puts in a claim. California congressmen have vowed to block this project in Congress.

How tempers stand can be seen from a recent newspaper exchange. Said the Los Angeles Mirror: "Arizona wants to swipe our water for the ridiculous Central Arizona Project, which is a \$750,000,000 pipe dream cooked up to benefit a couple of hundred Arizona land speculators who own the 264,000 acres which would be benefited."

To which the Arizona Times replied: "... All southern Californians are abysmally and inexcusably ignorant or they are unmitigated liars ... The editorial is barefaced and unmistakable notice that Los Angeles has abandoned all pretense of truth in all-out effort to grab Arizona's water ... The assassin's dagger has been unsheathed."

### THE WRECKERS

Truth is, both states need the water. Now in its fifth successive year of subnormal rainfall, southern California is surviving the economic and physical possibilities of bringing in water from the Columbia River 1,000 miles away. Los Angeles already goes 250 miles to the Colorado River for water, and by 1951 will be getting some from the Sacramento River valley 500 miles away.

But constantly blocking most public water developments are the big landholders and the powerful private utilities. They have delayed and hindered completion of the vast Central Valley Project and, in the words of Commissioner Straus, have been "perfectly willing to wreck" it for their own advantages. The recent award by the Federal Power Commission of one of the dams in this project to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., suggests they may yet succeed.

### POLICY NEEDED

At present the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of Interior has work under way on 63 projects in western regions, including 35 storage dams, nine power plants, and 200 miles of new canals. But total funds for these amount to only \$387,000,000 which, compared with the war budget, is an infinitesimal sum. And still being blocked are both the Columbia Valley Authority and the Missouri Valley Authority, which would go far to solving much of the nation's water needs.

The people and the future need a sound and far-reaching policy of conservation and reclamation, with firm governmental action to curb the greed of big landholders and private utilities. A fraction of the energy and money now spent on the cold war would cure U. S. water ills in a relatively short time.

### BRINY SOLUTION

Oscar L. Chapman, new Secretary of the Interior, has a good

# Labor, Vets Push Housing

(LLPE Release)

Labor cooperative, veteran and housing groups are uniting in a campaign to push for enactment of cooperative housing legislation this year.

At a recent meeting in Washington 40 persons interested in cooperative housing agreed on tentative legislative strategy.

### TWO TYPES OF FINANCING

Present plans call for a bill providing both public and private financing of cooperative housing projects. A similar measure was considered last year, but neither the House nor the Senate passed it.

Senators and Representatives who toured European cooperative housing projects last summer found that the system was working good in Sweden and other countries.

### RENTS WOULD DECREASE

The savings would result from elimination of profit through the cooperative ownership of apartments as well as through money loaned at low interest rates for long periods of time.

Real estate interests and money lenders oppose cooperative housing because it cuts into their profitable lending operations.

# Puerto Rico Wkrs. Seek U.S. Pay Rates

(State Fed. Release)

The first recommendation for establishment of a 75-cents-an-hour minimum wage rate in Puerto Rico has been received from a special industry committee, representing labor, management, and the public, now considering increases in wage rates in the island.

The recommendation for a wage increase in the shipping industry would bring the present 40-cent rate in the industry up to the 75-cent minimum wage effective under the amended Fair Labor Standards Act on January 25, 1950.

The shipping industry in Puerto Rico includes transportation of passengers and cargo by water and all activities in connection therewith, including, but without limitation, the operations of common contract or private carriers; stevedoring (including stevedoring by independent contractors); and storage and lighterage operations. An increase of 5 cents, from the present rate of 25 cents an hour, was proposed for machine-woven textiles (except hard fibre) in the textile and textile products industry. The committee also recommended increases in other branches of the textile industry, and in the vegetable, fruit, and nut packing and processing industry.

### REPRESENTED AFL

Washington.—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin announced that U. S. delegates to the meeting of the iron and steel committee of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switzerland, included Thomas Holleran, recording secretary of the Federal Labor Union 18,887 of the AFL, Philadelphia, and Maywood Boggs, international representative of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers of the AFL.

record during his years with the department, but whether he will wage the necessary battle against the private utilities is to be seen.

However, he has his own long-range solution for the water problem, which he has advocated for years; purification of sea water. He has already asked Congress for \$50,000,000 for experimentation and construction of a pilot plant for distillation of water from the ocean.

At present equipment is available which will distill 100,000 gallons of sea water a day at a cost of 55 cents per 1,000 gallons, which is far too expensive for irrigation and other purposes. But Chapman insists that if distilling plants could be built with 500 times this capacity and 50 times the efficiency, then the U. S. should never have to worry about water again.



RARE HONOR.—The government has issued this postage stamp to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Samuel Gompers' birth. The AFL plans to honor its founder and leader by signing up one million new members.

# RICH FARMERS DUMP STARVING ON STATE

(State Fed. Release)

In a blistering indictment of the starvation and squalor of San Joaquin Valley labor communities, Ernesto Galarza, AFL farm union leader, this Tuesday claimed that "California's wealthiest relief clients, the corporation cotton growers, have dumped their annual crop of unemployed, impoverished farm workers on the state."

Galarza, Research and Education Director for the National Farm Labor Union, AFL, asserted the growers hope that "sporadic hand-outs, a trickle of relief funds and occasional soup kitchens, paid out of general taxes, will somehow pull 100,000 indigent workers through until spring."

### FLOOD LABOR MARKET

The Galarza statement recalled that the AFL farm union had consistently fought the importation of Mexican nationals as an obvious attempt to flood the labor market for the economic advantage of the great commercial growers of the San Joaquin Valley.

Highlights of the statement follow:

(1) The National Farm Labor Union predicted last spring exactly what the situation would be in the winter of 1949-1950, but these predictions were smogged out by the complacent reports of state agencies in Sacramento and by spokesmen of the Associated Farmers. These reports maintained there would be no labor surpluses in agriculture this year, so that California would not be affected by the importation of Mexican nationals, and that cotton picking would last well into the winter of 1950. State statistics now reveal there are 35,000 unemployed farm workers in the San Joaquin territory.

(2) Since last summer a wage-cutting offensive led by Associated Farmers top brass has been under way. First came the 17 per cent cut in cotton picking, which the NFLU halted by a successful strike. This was followed by wage cuts in other crops, the most recent example of which is the 10-cent-an-hour reduction imposed on the Filipino workers of northern Kern County. If it were not for the NFLU, cotton pickers alone would have lost more than \$5,000,000 in wages this year.

### BANKER-FARMERS

(3) These wage cuts have been directed by the finance farmers of the state, who refuse to abide by the official policy of California in the matter of collective bargaining.

(4) These cuts have been and are being followed up by wage reductions brought about indirectly by the employment of Mexican nationals, of whom there are probably no less than 50,000 in California.

(5) On the west side of the Valley, the corporation ranches have

been systematically substituting this imported labor for local workers, at lower wages. In Washington, D.C., the Department of State has provided the necessary diplomatic support for the wage offensive.

(6) As a result of the Mexican national agreement of August 1, 1949, there has been set in motion a series of displacement waves moving from the border northward. Mexican nationals put to work in Texas displace long-established local families of farm workers who move north and in turn displace others. This chain reaction has created a displaced person problem within California.

### APPALLING POVERTY

(7) The federal government, through congressional action, has turned back the former government labor supply camps to growers' committees which have raised rents. Inadequate enforcement of the state housing laws has long been evident.

(8) These conditions have produced appalling poverty in the San Joaquin Valley. From this poverty have flowed malnutrition, diarrhea, and death for the working families of the most flourishing state in the union.

(9) The National Farm Labor Union has requested a conference with Governor Warren for the purpose of stating its program of immediate reform, which calls for state and federal action to correct the wage, housing, and recruiting crimes that have made the San Joaquin Valley a national scandal.

# Taft's Foreign Views Always Were in Error

"It is in his foreign policy record that Taft has incorporated knowledge with manifest error."

"He was wrong about Hitler's capacity for expansion, wrong about Britain's and Russia's capacity for resistance, wrong about Japanese intentions, wrong about Allied chances for victory, wrong about this country's ability to wage total war without becoming a totalitarian state."

"Almost nothing he predicted in those years came to pass, and almost everything he said could not happen did come to pass."—Richard H. Rovere in Harper's magazine, April 1948.



## Monterey Union Directory

**BAKERS 24**—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Cecil L. Bradford, 896 Bellomy Av., Santa Clara; phone AXminster 6-3825. Office, San Jose Labor Temple, phone CYPress 3-7537.

**BARBERS 896**—Meets 3rd Wednesday at Bartenders Hall, 315 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., L. L. Taylor, 610 Lighthouse, Pacific Grove; Sec., A. H. Thompson, 391 Prescott St., Monterey, phone 4745.

**BARTENDERS 483**—Meets at 315 Alvarado St. 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p.m.; 3rd Wednesday, 2:30 p.m. Pres., Chas. M. Osterich, 230 Walnut St., phone 2-1792; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Geo. L. Rice, P. O. Box 354, Carmel; phone 1058-W. Office, 315 Alvarado, phone, 6734.

**BRICK MASONS 16**—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 6:30 p.m. Pres., F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin. Sec., M. Real, 154 Elacado, Monterey, phone 6745; Rec. Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 3715.

**BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., William K. Grubbs, 76 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove; Rec. Sec., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone Mont. 7002; Bus. Agt., Fred S. Miller, 440 Palo Verde, phone 6113. Office at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey; phone 6744. Mailing address, P. O. Box 811, Monterey. Office hours: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

**BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)**—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Culinary Hall, at 8 p.m. Pres., Eddie Capon, 709 Eardley Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 6810; Exec. Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Earl A. Moonhead, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone CYPress 3-0253; Rec. Sec., R. R. Robinson, 66 Via Chular, Mont. 6436; Bus. Agt., E. L. Courtright, 1881 Jonathan Ave., San Jose, CYPress 5-3849.

**CALIF. BUILDING & CONSTR. TRADES COUNCIL**—Pres., Frank A. Lawrence, Secy-Treas., Lee Lator, Main office, 474 Valencia Street, San Francisco 3, U.N.D.H. 3-0363. Monterey vice-pres., L. T. Long, 117 Lighthouse Ave., Pacific Grove.

**CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR**—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2, phone SUter 1-2838. District Vice-Pres., Thomas A. Small, Office at 306 Seventh Ave., San Mateo, phone Diamond 3-6984.

**CARPENTERS 1328**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at Carpenters Hall, 778 Hawthorne St. Pres., W. T. Evans, Seaside; Fin. Sec., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson St., phone 3898; Bus. Rep., Fred S. Miller, phone 6744 or 6726. Office at Carpenters Hall, phone 6726.

**CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (Monterey Peninsula)**—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 7:30 p.m. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Pres., E. E. Winters, 381 Central Ave., phone 8036; Sec.-Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone Monterey 7622.

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1072**—Meets 2nd Monday at Monterey Moose Hall, 8:00 p.m. Pres., D. B. Crow, 243 Pacific St., phone 3336; Fin. Sec., Andy Lazer; Bus. Agt., Leroy Hasty, phone 4632.

**ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39**—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Salinas. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec., Leo J. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christiansen, 463 Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone CYPress 2-6393. Main office, 3004 - 16th St., San Francisco, phone UNDERhill 1-1135.

**FISH CANNERY WORKERS**—Meets on call at headquarters. Pres., Joseph Perry, 1 Lilac Road, phone 4276. Sec., Roy Humbracht, 122 18th St., Pacific Grove, phone 9164. Bus. Agt., Les Caveny, Box 215, Seaside, phone 0023. Headquarters: 320 Fortman Ave., phone 8571.

**FISHERMEN (Seine and Line)**—Meets monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union Hall. Pres., Thomas P. Flores, 628 Lilly St.; Sec. and Bus. Agt., John Crivello, 927 Franklin St., phone 7713. Office and hall at 233 Alvarado St., phone 3126.

**LABORERS 690**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 315 Alvarado St., 8 p.m. Pres., C. J. DeMent, Secy., S. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 142, phone 2-0215. Bus. Rep., Fred S. Miller, c/o Building Trades Council, phone 6744.

**LATHERS 122**—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, phone Monterey 4820. Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seert, 1508 First St., Salinas, phone Salinas 7674.

**MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES 192**—Meets 3rd Friday, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., Bartenders Hall. Pres., Emmet J. Wood, 230 Bentley, Pacific Grove, phone 6564; Sec., Doris Lake, 404 Park Ave., Pacific Grove.

**MUSICIANS 616**—Meets 1st Sunday of each quarter, 2 p.m., Bartenders Hall. Pres., Don Snell, 161 Lighthouse, phone 8045; Bus. Agt., Lin Murray, 295 Alvarado St., phone 9266. Sec., Don B. Forster, 140 Forest Ave., phone 6166. Office, 140 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 6166.

**NEWSPAPER WRITERS AND REPORTERS 2279**—Meets on call at Labor Temple, 2111 Webster St., Oakland. Pres., Chas. L. Waite, 5823 Occidental St., Oakland, phone OLYmpic 2-3102. Sec.-Treas., Jean Johnson, 5483 Clement Ave., Oakland, phone OLYmpic 3-0720.

**PAINTERS 272**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., Fred G. Zahner, P. O. Box 692, Seaside; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., J. L. Bolin, Box 892, Monterey, phone Monterey 9740. Office phone 6744.

**PLASTERERS & CEMENT FINISHERS 337**—Meets 1st Friday at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, 8 p.m. Pres., Wm. Ingram, Sec.-Treas., Don Williams, phone 3181. Bus. Rep., S. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 142. Office at Alvarado St., phone 6744.

**PLUMBERS 62**—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Hawthorne & Prescott, at 8 p.m. Pres., Paul Masuen, Carmel, phone 27112; Sec., Edward Weiner, 20 Via Encina, Monterey, phone 2-1310; Bus. Agt., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone 7002; office phone 6744.

**POST OFFICE CLERKS 1292**—Meets every other month, Rm. 6, P. O. Bldg., 8:30 p.m. Room 6, P. O. Bldg. Pres., David Bud, Dougherty, 404 Lighthouse, P. O. Box 9213; Sec., Dick Miller, 781 Prescott, phone 6292; Bus. Agent, Art Hamill, 1034 Hellam, phone 2-0420. (Mail address, Local 1292, Post Office, Monterey, Calif.)

**ROOFERS 50**—Meets 2nd Friday, Watsonville Labor Temple, 8 p.m. Pres., Donald King, 106 Irving, Monterey, phone 3014; Sec. and Bus. Agt., Wm. Powell, 1027 Madrone St., Seaside, phone 21265.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS 304**—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey, Hawthorne and Prescott streets, and at Salinas at Carpenters Hall, 1422 N. Main St., and at Watsonville and Santa Cruz. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alsop, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Rec. Sec., Ray Kalbol, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., R. W. Beckenhower, Box 815, Watsonville; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina. Office phone Monterey 6744.

**TEACHERS (Monterey County) 457**—Meets on call. Fin. Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, phone 7622.

**THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611**—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres., Geo. Smith, 1122 Garner St., Salinas; Bus. Agt., James Wilson, 228 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec., Dave Green, P. O. Box 584, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

**GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS 890**—Meets 2nd Thursday, Carpenters Hall, 8 p.m. Pres., Albert A. Harris, 24 Paloma, phone Salinas 5653; Sec., Peter A. Andrade, 274 E. Alisal St.; Bus. Agt., Glenn Wilkerson, Office, 778 Hawthorne St., Monterey, phone 2-0124.



**PONDER EINSTEIN THEORY**—Members of the American Mathematical Society, meeting at Columbia University, study an enlargement of the equations in which Prof. Albert Einstein set forth his latest theory which may lead to an explanation of the workings of the universe.

# Main Issues For 1950

(AFL-LLPE Release)

What are the most important domestic issues facing the second session of the 81st Congress? And what will the Senate and House do about them in the session which began Jan. 3?

The issues range from labor legislation and aid to education to civil rights and public power. The outlook is excellent for some measures. But for others there is little hope.

Congressional leaders plan to adjourn this session in July so Senators and Representatives can get back to their states to campaign for the November elections.

Here is the way domestic issues shape up:

**Taft-Hartley Act:** Both House and Senate were unsuccessful in repeal attempts in 1949. Hearings may be held on labor-management relations, but T-H is likely to remain on the books.

**Social Security:** House has passed bill expanding Social Security program and increasing benefits. Senate will hold hearings early in session. Expansion measure probably will be passed by Senate.

**Middle-income Housing:** Hearings have been held in both House and Senate. Leaders in both Houses will try to get middle-income, cooperative housing measures enacted. Chances are fair.

**Aid to Education:** Senate passed bill in 1949. Hearings have been held in House. House leaders will push for enactment of measure. Chances are good.

**National Health Insurance:** Hearings have been held in both House and Senate. Small chance for passage of health insurance this year. More hearings are planned.

**Rent Control:** Present legislation expires June 30. More funds to administer law will be needed soon. Chances are poor for an adequate measure. Rent control may even be ended. Real estate lobby will put up big fight against requests for more rent control money.

**Industrial Monopolies:** House passed bill in 1949 to tighten anti-trust laws. Senate probably will enact this measure. Anti-labor Senators will try to tack on "labor monopoly" amendment.

**Civil Rights:** House passed anti-poll tax bill in 1949. Senate will take up FEPC bill. This will force showdown on Republican attitude on civil rights. Chances for passage are poor.

**Public Power:** Congress enacted adequate appropriations for public power in 1949. Annual battle will be fought in both houses between representatives of the people and private utilities. Outlook is good for public power.

**Natural Gas:** House passed bill in 1949 which loosens Federal regulation of natural gas and means higher bills for consumers. Senate

will consider the measure. Chances are good that the bill will be passed, thus hurting consumers.

**Brannan Plan:** Both House and Senate turned down this proposal for adequate farm income and low food prices. There is little chance for passage of the measure this year.

## Write to Your Congressman

(LLPE Release)

A number of measures stand small chance of enactment in the Congressional session which begins this week unless they are pushed—and pushed hard—by working men and women and their friends.

These include repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; Columbia Valley and Missouri Valley projects; the Brannan farm plan; aid to farm cooperatives; equal rights for women; and national health insurance.

Write your Congressman, if only on a penny postcard. Tell him you believe these measures should pass. Make him see that workers, farmers and women need help, and need it badly. Make him see that their welfare would be improved by his voting for the above proposals.

If enough persons tell Senators and Representatives that these bills should go through, they will. One letter from back home will have more effect on a Congressman than 20 propaganda pamphlets from the NAM or the Chamber of Commerce.

## Jobless to Rise

Washington — Unemployment may go up another 1.7 million in the second half of 1950 and total more than 5 million by government count, the AFL said, in its monthly research bulletin, Labor's Monthly Survey. It declared: "Workers look forward to 1950 with much concern over the increase in unemployment which seems sure to develop."

## Tobin Foresees Better Year for American Labor

(State Fed. Release)

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin this week announced that while 1949 was a good economic year, 1950 should be a better one for the country as a whole and for labor.

Tobin stated the New Year is beginning on a more optimistic note than did the year, 1949.

He cited the following factors in support of his position:

(1) Twelve months ago, employment was declining and unemployment was mounting at a more rapid pace than could be attributed solely to normal seasonal let-down. Currently, the reverse is true. Since mid-year, employment has been gaining and unemployment receding.

(2) The economic setback which hit many of the major industrial areas in early 1949 did not spread throughout the country. The downturn was confined almost entirely to manufacturing, with side effects on mining and transportation. Important sectors such as trade and construction, however, remained strong. The housing industry, in fact, had the best year on record.

(3) Industrial production is on the upturn, and it is estimated that the total value of new construction to be erected next year will equal the 1949 record of 19 billion dollars.

(4) The amending of the Fair Labor Standards Act, providing a new minimum wage rate of 75 cents an hour, is an achievement which will go far in giving stability to our whole economy. The Wage-Hour amendment becomes effective on January 25, 1950. It will benefit all American workers since it will greatly aid in maintaining the individual worker's income and consumer purchasing power, and will benefit employers by clarifying provisions of the old law. Employers who pay decent wages will derive added protection from unfair competition by those who pay sub-standard wages. Employers will also benefit from the added purchasing power which will provide new markets for industry.

## Have Ads Anything To Do With It?

"Sunday's Detroit News, under the heading, 'Mere Size Can Be of Great Benefit,' proceeds to justify the monopolistic control of the du Pont industries, pointing out that possibly the Government is wrong in its attack on this monopoly because it does many things for the public that otherwise would not be done."

"A few pages over, in the same edition, however, Labor Editor Asher Lauren devotes the weekly contribution on labor to a discussion of labor monopoly. One cannot gather from Mr. Lauren's rationalizing on labor monopoly that it is looked upon with equal favor of the du Pont monopoly."

"Can this different approach be due to the fact that 'monopolistic labor' is not an advertiser? Could be!"—Detroit Labor News.

There are about 100 species of catfish found in American waters.

The castor oil plant is a tropical tree native to Africa and Asia.

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## WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT?

Following is one of a series of brief articles on what is wrong with the Taft-Hartley act prepared after studying reports from the President of every AFL International union. One will appear each week until the entire series has been run. The complete series is currently being distributed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other unions in pamphlet form:

No. 2 of a series compiled by the American Federation of Labor.

### T-H HAS DISRUPTED PEACEFUL BARGAINING RELATIONS

This country takes great pride in its tradition of free democratic collective bargaining. The system of workers and employers directly negotiating an agreement covering wages, hours, and employment conditions appeals to the American sense of fair play and extends the use of contracts to this area of business arrangements.

Unfortunately, Taft-Hartley has so weakened this time-honored tradition that in a very real sense, employers and unions are now prevented from engaging in free collective bargaining.

Taft-Hartley has reserved its tightest straitjacket for union security arrangements, the very lifeblood of thousands of collective bargaining agreements.

Before the law was passed, collective bargaining agreements provided for many different types of union security. According to the Department of Labor, 33 percent included the so-called "closed" shop under which all new employees must be union members prior to employment, while 17 percent of all agreements included provisions for the so-called "union" shop under which all new employees must become union members within a certain time limit.

The fact that so many agreements include these union security clauses merely reflects the natural development of collective bargaining. As unions become more established and accepted by manage-

ment, collective bargaining becomes less a cat and dog fight and more an instrument for closer employer-employee cooperation. Real cooperation, however, only becomes possible when the employees are assured that their union has been accepted in good faith by management and given the security that comes with a strong union security clause in the contract. The union shop makes the

union responsible for the training and discipline of its members; only when the union can require the dismissal of disruptive elements can it assure the fulfillment of its obligations. Now all this has been changed. The closed shop, and along with it provisions for hiring workers through the union, has been flatly prohibited. If unions attempt to include such a provision in the contract, they are guilty of committing an unfair labor practice. Unions must follow a prescribed election procedure before they can even request any other type of union security. Even when the union has been authorized by the workers to negotiate a union security clause, the employer is in no way obligated to grant the union's request. If such a clause is finally agreed to by the employer, the law contains very severe restrictions on how that clause can be administered.

These restrictions have seriously disrupted peaceful collective bargaining relations. In many industries—such as building construction, canning, clothing, textiles, hosiery, shoes, shipbuilding, glass pottery, maritime, longshore, stove, baking, retail trade, local transit, and telegraph—the closed shop has prevailed with the specific approval of the employers. As reported by the Plumbers:

"In view of the long history of successful collective bargaining between the United Association (the union) and its contractors, the closed shop had been established as a normal method of conducting labor-management relations . . . the prospect appears to be that our closed shop agreements will be eliminated completely. Thus the normal collective bargaining relationship established by more than fifty years of collective bargaining will be destroyed at a time when there is no serious question between labor and management in the plumbing and pipe fitting industry over this form of union security."

Because of these restrictions, unions and employers in some cases have tried to negotiate around the ban on the closed shop. The result has been the growth of the so-called "bootleg" agreements which may technically be lawful but which clearly violate the spirit of the Act. Thus the experience under this law is beginning to parallel the country's unfortunate experiment with Prohibition.

The procedure requiring union shop elections has proved particularly wasteful and costly. No union can negotiate for a union security clause unless a majority of the employees who would be covered by such a clause (not merely a majority of those voting in the election) specifically give this authorization. Behind this clause was the assumption that workers would repudiate their union leadership by voting against union security agreements. Nothing could have been further from the truth. During the first year of Taft-Hartley union security was voted down in only 2 percent of the 18,000 elections, with more than 95 percent of the voters supporting the union's demand.

The experience of most AFL unions under this provision of the law is similar to that of the Glass Bottle Blowers who report as follows:

"We have had closed shop contracts for over 50 years, and now we can only have the union shop. It has cost our organization over \$25,000 to hold union shop elections which was all uncalled for.

We have won all of our elections by over 95 percent."

Despite these stringent requirements, the framers of Taft-Hartley were not satisfied. In their effort to weaken unionism, they were willing for Congress to abdicate its usual prerogatives so that the various state "anti-closed shop" laws, even stricter than Taft-Hartley, would prevail when they conflicted with federal policy on union security. As a result, these state statutes now apply to all firms within the state, even those engaged in interstate commerce, while the NLRB refuses even to order a union shop election in

### JUST SUPPOSE

Taft-Hartley supporters argue that the law is not one-sided, just pro-public. But just suppose the law said that every employer must grant the closed shop, and check-off, must establish a health and welfare fund, and must fire any employee on demand of the union? Wouldn't this be one-sided? Aren't these matters which should be handled by collective bargaining—not by legislation?

any of these states. (In the Matter of Giant Food Stores).

Another serious restriction on collective bargaining is the law's special provision inviting employers to bring suit against unions in Federal courts. The usual requirements for utilizing the Federal courts are especially waived for this type of damage suit.

A related provision makes it possible for the union to be held legally responsible for the actions of its members, or possibly non-members, even if these actions run directly counter to union policy. This little-publicized section changes the common law of "agency" (the legal relationship that must be established if one person is to be held responsible for the actions of another) by stating that the usual tests of "agency" need not apply to cases involving labor unions. In one decision (In the Matter of Sunset Line and Twine) the NLRB ruled that a union may be held responsible for the acts of its officials "even though (it) has not specifically authorized or indeed may have specifically forbidden the act in question."

These provisions have naturally forced unions to renegotiate clauses defining their responsibility under collective bargaining agreements. Many unions have felt it necessary to refuse to include a no-strike pledge in their contracts, fearing that the slightest violation of this clause would leave it liable to a heavy damage suit by the company. This has naturally led to bad feelings and distrust in situations where previously the parties had established an excellent working relationship.

The law has also restricted the scope of bargaining over health and welfare funds by setting forth specific requirements regarding the kind of benefits, type of administration, and methods of auditing and accounting which must be followed before any welfare fund can be included in a collective bargaining agreement. These restrictions were all adopted without any showing that funds were not being wisely or properly administered.

The cumulative effect of these specific provisions, as well as the entire spirit of the law, has been to replace mutual trust and confidence around the bargaining table with suspicion and hostility. Employers have naturally turned to the law to provide them with excuses for refusing legitimate union demands; unions in turn have had to resort to legal technicalities in self-defense. The entire atmosphere of collective bargaining has changed. As one union, American Federation of Grain Millers, reports:

"It is my opinion based on actual negotiations that the whole act operates to destroy mutual agreement between the employer and the unions engaged in collective bargaining. The attitude of the employer has been entirely different the past year, even in those cases where we have had good relations for a number of years.



**MEDIATION OFFICIAL RESIGNS**—William N. Margolis, who resigned as an assistant director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, chats with Director Cyr S. Ching after quitting. A mediator in some of the major industry-labor disputes in recent years, Margolis plans to become a labor relations consultant.

## PG&E Election Set For Jan. 25

On January 25, PG&E employees will get their first opportunity to vote for one bargaining agent after several years of dual unionism, Roy Hoffman, chief field examiner (San Francisco) announces.

That AFL unions throughout Central and Northern California will vigorously support the IBEW drive to win this election was revealed at San Francisco Labor Council when delegates rose to pledge fullest aid in response to a plea from Merritt Snyder, IBEW rep. Dan Flanagan, AFL Western Office chief, pledged the complete backing of his office.

In scope, it will be the second-largest NLRB election ever held. The vast and far-flung PG&E, with its transmission lines and power houses stretching from the Tachipis on the south to the Oregon line on the north, and from the Coast to the High Sierra, has already made it necessary for the NLRB to extend its original election order a month ahead to the Jan. 25 date. The move was necessary to give NLRB field men a chance to set up election machinery that will give even the most remote or snowbound PG&E power station attendant or service man an opportunity to cast his vote.

The IBEW has represented the 7,000 PG&E employees in 11 districts outside the Bay Area for several years. However, in the four Bay Divisions of the company 5,000

employees have been represented by Utility Workers of America, CIO.

### BOLTED

In December 1948, most of these employees bolted from the UWUA over interference with local autonomy, especially during contract negotiations. A second PG&E IBEW union was set up for these workers, Local 1324, which immediately petitioned the NLRB for a system-wide election.

The UWUA opposed and delayed the election for almost a year, but the NLRB recently ordered an election.

Locals 1324 and 1245, IBEW, are now engaged in a system-wide election campaign based on trade union issues. The UWUA is countering this campaign with an orgy of lies, mud-slinging and red-baiting that many union leaders have termed disgraceful.

IBEW officials ask that every AFL member use his influence to help the PG&E worker make up his mind about a bargaining agent during the next two weeks.

### New Security Booklet Issued

The California Department of Employment has recently issued a new information booklet entitled California's Employment Security System, outlining the three essential services of the Department. These are (1) Employment Service, (2) Unemployment Insurance, (3) Disability Insurance. (The last is not valid in case of industrial injuries.)

The booklet is for general information only and does not have the force and effect of law, rule or regulation. However, it is intended to act as a guide for those seeking the services of the Department.

Inasmuch as the number of these booklets are limited, a series of articles dealing with the information contained therein will be published in these columns during the next few weeks, in order that all members may be advised of their rights and procedures especially when they file claims for benefits.

Mineral wool—one of the world's most efficient insulating materials—was first produced on a commercial scale in the United States in 1897. Largest use for mineral wool at the present time is in the insulating of side walls and top floor ceilings of houses.

### Dividends Jump To \$1,380 Million In 3-Month Stretch

Corporations paid out 2 per cent more in cash dividends during the three months which ended November 30 than they did during the same period in 1948.

The Department of Commerce reports that in the three-month period for 1949, the payments totaled \$1,380,000,000, compared with \$1,357,700,000 in the 1948 period. The Department said cash dividends usually amount to 60 to 65 per cent of all dividends.

The industry which increased its dividends the most was power. It paid out \$148,100,000 in contrast to \$128,300,000 it disbursed in 1948.

And the power people are the ones who scream loudest about private enterprise going to the dogs, et cetera, et cetera. So it appears that the country isn't going bankrupt after all.—(LLPE)



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## LOBBIES, HEALTH, MONOPOLY

(AFL-LLPE Release)  
Congressional committees will  
undertake investigations important  
to trade unions this year. They in-  
clude:

**Lobbying.** The House Commit-  
tee on Lobbying is expected to  
open public hearings about the  
middle of January. It will look  
into all kinds of lobbying activities  
— business, farm and labor.

**Steel price rise.** The Joint Com-  
mittee on the Economic Report  
plans hearings within a week or  
two on the recent increases in  
the price of steel. Officials of steel  
companies will testify.

**Labor-management relations.**  
The Senate Labor and Public Wel-  
fare Committee may conduct an  
exhaustive investigation in this  
field. The group also is expected  
to issue a report on operations of  
the Taft-Hartley Act.

**National health insurance.**—A  
subcommittee of the Senate Labor  
group may look into the problem  
of adequate medical care.

**Federal financial policy.** The  
Joint Economic Committee will  
continue its investigations of Fed-  
eral spending problems and the na-  
tional debt.

**Low-income families.** A sub-  
committee of the Joint Economics  
Committee may continue its in-  
vestigation of the problems of low-  
income groups.

**Industrial monopolies.** Subcom-  
mittees of both the Joint Economic  
group and the House Judiciary  
Committee will continue their  
search for a solution to the grow-  
ing problem of industrial concen-  
tration.

**Food prices.** A Senate Agricul-  
ture and Forestry subcommittee  
is expected to examine further the  
high cost of food.

## Rent Director Offers Resolutions

A set of New Year Resolutions  
for both landlords and tenants was  
offered by William A. Bledsoe, lo-  
cal area rent director.

He said that the San Francisco  
rent office, in administering the  
provisions of the federal rent law,  
seeks to encourage greater good  
will between those who have hous-  
ing property to rent and those who  
rent housing.

"When I ran across these codes  
the other day, it occurred to me  
that they would make excellent  
New Year resolutions for both  
landlords and tenants," he said.

"If these rules are followed dur-  
ing 1950, I am sure that the fric-  
tion that sometimes develops be-  
tween tenant and landlord would  
be greatly reduced."

Emphasizing that each side of  
the rental picture has responsibil-  
ities, the "New Year resolutions"  
are as follows:

### A TENANT SHOULD:

1. Pay rent on the due date,  
or before.
2. Be careful of the property,  
just as the owner would be.
3. Be considerate in demands  
for maintenance.
4. Live up to the terms of your  
rental agreement.
5. Be considerate of other ten-  
ants.
6. Give proper notice when  
planning to vacate.

### A LANDLORD SHOULD:

1. Keep the premises in good  
repair.
  2. Avoid annoying the tenants  
by unannounced visits, particu-  
larly when the occupants are  
absent.
  3. Give reasonable security as  
to length of occupancy and rental  
to be paid.
- Bledsoe said he would, of course,  
add to both codes one additional  
point: "Live in accord with the  
rights and obligations set forth in  
the Federal rent act, as long as it  
is the law of the land."

Construction of the United States  
Capitol building in Washington, D.  
C., was started in 1792.

## House of Pipes—27,000 of Them!



NEW YORK—Pipes galore, covering ceiling, walls, and filling up  
complete rooms, to the number of more than 27,000, each of them  
numbered individually and ready at the call of their owner.

William Gargan, star of the radio and television shows, "Martin  
Kane, Private Eye," is shown with H. Zuch, left, owner of Keen's  
Chop House here, which contains all of these pipes, and J. Whitney  
Peterson, president of United States Tobacco Company, right, examin-  
ing pipes of famous people in a glass case above the fireplace, while  
a few of the "church-wardens," or clay pipes, are shown on the ceiling.

Each of the 27,000 pipes are numbered; each has its specific spot,  
and any one can be brought to its registered owner within five  
minutes, a custom held over from old English taverns when owners  
left their clay pipes with the tavern keeper because they were too  
easily broken if carried back and forth. When an owner dies, his  
pipe remains in its place, but the stem is broken to denote his passing.

Among the names listed in Keen's pipe register are those of Eddie  
Rickenbacker, Robert Benchley, Frank Buck, Bobby Jones, Grace  
Moore, Lillian Gish, Irene Rich, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Raymond  
Massey, Rudy Vallee, Orson Welles, Senator Robert Wagner, Eamon  
de Valera, William Howard Taft, David Belasco, Floyd Gibbons, and  
many others of equal note.

## WHAT'S DOING AMONG THE APPRENTICES

Compiled by GRACE J. MCKAY

Apprenticeship Division of Calif. Dept. of Industrial Relations

This is one of a series of educational articles on the Labor-  
Management Apprenticeship Program. Others will appear  
from week to week until the entire series of five articles have  
appeared.

### I. PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM

(A) This country has suffered  
from a shortage of highly skilled  
craftsmen for many years. In an  
effort to solve this problem, labor,  
management, government agen-  
cies, and the public schools are  
cooperating in an effort to revive  
the apprenticeship method of  
training craftsmen, and upgrading  
present journeymen. This effort is  
beginning to show good results.

In order to train craftsmen  
through apprenticeship, the ap-  
prentices must be taught the craft  
skills on the job and must be  
taught the technical knowledge of  
the craft in classes conducted for  
the purpose by the public schools.  
It has been proved by experience  
that the apprenticeship program is  
seldom ever more successful than  
the school technical class phase of  
the program is successful; there-  
fore, the school phase of the pro-  
gram must be made successful if  
we are to have an adequate supply  
of skilled craftsmen.

(B) The school phase of the  
program cannot be successful un-  
less there is a supply of good in-  
structional material for the ap-  
prentices to use. The reason this  
is true is that these classes must  
be taught very largely on an indi-  
vidual instruction basis, due to the  
following facts:

1. **Individual differences:** Each  
apprentice is different in his abili-  
ty to learn, his educational  
background, his inborn aptitude  
for the work, and his interest  
and desire to learn.

2. **Mixed classes:** Usually each  
apprentice class consists of first,  
second, third, and fourth year  
apprentices, all in the one group,  
each studying at a different  
place in the course of study, but  
with only one teacher to handle  
the group.

3. **Class turnover:** Apprentices  
enroll in the class whenever they  
are hired, regardless of school  
semester dates, so new ones are  
enrolling and old ones graduat-  
ing all during the year.

(C) The instructional materials  
needed are workbooks containing  
individual study assignments for  
the apprentice to work on during  
the time the teacher is occupied  
with individual instruction with  
other apprentices; textbooks con-  
taining objective-type tests cover-

ing each of these assignments, so  
the teacher can check on how well  
the apprentices have learned their  
lessons; and final examinations  
covering each year of work, so the  
over-all achievement of each ap-  
prentice can be checked at the  
end of each year of apprenticeship,  
and before going on to the next.  
For a craft that requires a four-  
year apprenticeship, the instruc-  
tional materials needed are four  
workbooks, four testbooks, and  
four final examinations.

(D) On April 1, 1946, funds were  
granted by the State Legislature  
to the California State Department  
of Education for use by the Bu-  
reaus of Trade and Industrial Edu-  
cation, Business Education, and  
Agriculture Education to prepare  
instructional materials for ap-  
prentices in industry, business, and ag-  
riculture respectively. The funds  
were granted largely because of  
the need for such materials on the  
part of the many veterans of  
World War II who had entered  
apprenticeships. Immediate steps  
were taken by the Bureau of  
Trade and Industrial Education to  
organize an Instructional Materials  
Laboratory to be staffed by writ-  
ers, editors, and others skilled in  
preparing instructional materials  
for trade and industrial appren-  
tices, and work was begun. The  
first set of books, the first-year  
carpentry workbook and testbook,  
was published in December 1946,  
eight months after the program  
was started; and a set of such  
books has been published on the  
average of one set every seven  
weeks since that time.

## 1950 Will Be Big Year Down in Texas

Austin, Tex.—The year of 1950  
is going to be a politically im-  
portant one in Texas. With big  
races for Governor, Lieutenant  
Governor and maybe Attorney  
General in sight, there's always  
a chance that the really important  
elections will be overlooked.

Our 21 Congressmen, 16 of our  
State Senators, and all 150 of our  
State Representatives will be up  
for re-election or replacement.  
How they vote in law-making ses-  
sions can take far more than the  
\$.175 it costs to vote out of your  
pockets.